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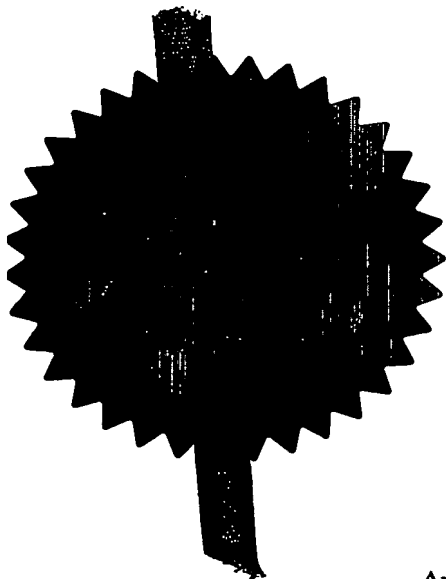
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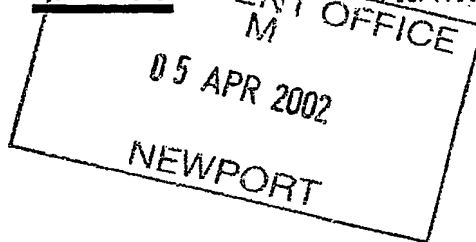
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British Nuclear Fuels Plc
Risley
WARRINGTON
WA3 6AS

3501 08001

Patents ADP number (*if you know it*)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

UK

4. Title of the invention

REMOVAL OF BLOCKAGES FROM PIPEWORK

5. Name of your agent (*if you have one*)

Harrison Goddard Foote

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (*including the postcode*)

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LS2 8DD

Patents ADP number (*if you know it*)

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Description

6

Claim(s)

3

Abstract

1

Drawing(s)

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Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

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Harrison Goddard Foote

4 April 2002

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Tony Chalk

0113 233 0100

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REMOVAL OF BLOCKAGES FROM PIPEWORK

The present invention is concerned with a procedure for the removal of blockages which can occur in pipework during manufacturing operations and industrial
 5 processing. More specifically, the invention concerns a method for the removal of build-ups of solids which form in pipework, thereby causing significant operational difficulties.

Manufacturing and other industrial processes are often beset by problems which
 10 occur due to the formation of solid deposits within the pipework. Ultimately, such deposits may become sufficiently substantial to lead to blockage of the flow of processing material through the pipework and, in such extreme circumstances, of course, processing or manufacturing operations generally have to be curtailed to allow for removal of the offending blockage.

15 Consequently, it is accepted procedure to monitor the level of solids build-up in such cases in order that remedial action may be taken in order to remove the deposits before a blockage can occur, thereby preventing the loss of production which would otherwise occur, and the associated financial losses which would accrue. However,
 20 although detection of such build-ups of solid is clearly an important part of the preventative procedure, the ability to quickly, cheaply and efficiently remove the offending deposit is also a vital requirement if the viability of the industrial process is to be maintained. It is this aspect of the process which is the concern of the present invention.

25 The formation of solid deposits within pipework during industrial processing may occur as a consequence of various factors. For instance, a reaction may occur between materials in a solution being carried through the pipework, with the result that a product having poor or limited solubility in the solution is produced and this
 30 material then begins to precipitate from solution. Alternatively, some component in a solution may react with the pipework itself in order to give rise to material which is

insoluble in the solution and is thereby deposited from solution. Perhaps most commonly with solutions, however, deposits of material occur simply because the material has somewhat limited solubility in the solution at the outset, and it deposits to an extent from solution as a result of this limited solubility; the formation of a
5 deposit is thereby simply a result of crystallisation from solution, rather than being dependent on the outcome of some – possibly unforeseen – chemical reaction. Similarly, when pipework is being used for the transfer of suspensions, rather than solutions, deposition of material can occur when particles fall out of the suspension.

10 Clearly, the nature of the deposits which are encountered industrially varies widely, and the number of remedial techniques available for their removal is vast, although most are generally based on either mechanical methods, which physically loosen the deposits from the interior of the pipework by scraping, rubbing, or the like, or chemical techniques, which rely on supplying a liquid which is an efficient solvent
15 for the material forming the deposit, in order to clean it away from the surface of the pipework. Methods which combine these two general approaches are often found to be particularly successful.

Although the range of available techniques known from the prior art is wide and
20 varied and, in most situations commonly encountered in industry, well known methods may be employed to resolve problems which arise, there are still particular materials which, when they occur as deposits in pipework, cause particular difficulties in their removal due to their insolubility in a range of common solvents and their general intractability. It is to particular materials which fall within this group that the
25 present invention is directed.

The present inventors have commonly encountered deposits comprising inorganic salts having particularly low solubility levels in most solvents. Examples of such salts include, for example, phosphate, alkylphosphate, molybdate and
30 phosphomolybdate salts; specific examples include the phosphate, butylphosphate, molybdate and phosphomolybdate salts of such as zirconium, tellurium, gadolinium,

caesium, iron and uranium. Materials such as these are commonly found as components of waste and process streams in the nuclear industry.

5 Consequently, the present invention seeks to provide an efficient method for the removal of such materials, and thereby prevent the severe problems which can otherwise be caused as a consequence of the stubborn nature of the deposits that are formed in pipework, and the subsequent blockages that can be encountered. Additionally, of course, the method is required to be capable of dealing with the more extreme situations wherein severe levels of depositions have occurred, such that a
10 partial or complete blockage of the pipework has already occurred.

In view of the fact that the method of the present invention finds particular application when dealing with pipeline deposits encountered in the nuclear industry, the potentially toxic nature of the wash liquors which result from the cleaning
15 operation are of obvious concern and it is important that safe, clean and efficient methods of disposal should be available for these waste products. Consequently, the invention also seeks to provide a method of removing these materials from pipework which does not lead to the generation of toxic or harmful waste streams or by-products.

20

Thus, according to the present invention, there is provided a method for the removal of contaminating materials from pipework, the method comprising treating said materials with at least one carbamate salt.

25 Said contaminating materials may be in the form of deposits on the pipework, or may comprise partial or total blockages of the pipework.

Preferably, said carbamate salt comprises an aqueous solution of a carbamate salt. Most preferably, said carbamate salt comprises ammonium carbamate.

30

The method of the present invention may suitably be performed at room temperature, but the most effective results are achieved when the treatment is carried out at elevated temperatures, preferably above 40°C, most preferably in the region of 60°C. In the case of materials which are particularly difficult to remove, it is desirable that the treatment should be continued for an extended period of time, possibly for several hours. The removal of zirconium molybdate, for example, is preferably carried out by treatment with ammonium carbamate at 60°C for at least two hours.

Typical concentrations of carbamate in solution are in the range of from 0.3M to 6.0M, with optimum results being achieved with solutions having a concentration of between 1.0M and 3.0M.

The efficiency of carbamate salts in achieving the removal of deposits from pipework and the unblocking of pipes is thought in part to be due to the liberation of carbon dioxide which occurs as a result of chemical reaction between acid which has become trapped in the deposited material and the carbamate. The generation of carbon dioxide in this way will assist in mechanically breaking up the deposit or blockage.

Particularly favourable results with certain solid deposits have been achieved when the method of the present invention is carried out in the presence of at least one suitable additive. Examples of additives which have shown advantageous properties include carbonate and bicarbonate salts, with caesium carbonate and ammonium bicarbonate proving to be especially useful in this context. Most preferable is a mixture of ammonium carbamate and caesium carbonate. Such additives are generally present at a concentration in solution which is in the range from about 0.1M to about 1.0M, with the preferred concentration being around 0.2M. A particularly useful combination has been found to be 0.6M ammonium carbamate with 0.2M caesium carbonate.

In the case of certain particularly stubborn and insoluble materials, it is found that pre-treatment of the deposit or blockage with acid, followed by washing with water, prior to treatment with carbamate may, on occasions, prove beneficial. A preferred acid for this process is nitric acid. The acid is typically provided as a solution having a concentration of between 1M and 5M; generally, a roughly 2M solution is found to be most satisfactory. The pre-treatment with acid and subsequent water wash are most conveniently carried out at room temperature. However, elevated temperatures of up to around 60°C may be employed, if necessary. Alternatively, the acid treatment may be carried out after the treatment with carbamate; in such cases, it is believed that the removal of materials which show limited solubility during the carbamate treatment is facilitated by the physical effects of bubble generation and effervescence resulting from the treatment of the deposit with acid.

Following treatment of the deposit or blockage according to the method of the present invention, there remains a carbamate wash liquor which, particularly in the case of the nuclear industry, requires subsequent disposal or treatment. Fortunately, it has been found that in such cases, after acidification, the wash effluents appear compatible with subsequent evaporation of the liquor, although the volume reduction may be limited due to the possible precipitation of ammonium nitrate. However, care is required during the neutralisation procedure in order to avoid uncontrolled foaming of the mixture.

Specific examples of the successful application of the present invention in the field of nuclear technology include the treatment of pipework used in the processing of Highly Active Liquor according to the following procedures:

Method 1

Treatment with aqueous solution comprising 0.3-1.0M ammonium carbamate and 0.2M caesium carbonate at 60°C for 2 hours.

Method 2

- 5
- (a) Treatment with 2.0M nitric acid at room temperature; followed by
 - (b) Washing with water at room temperature; followed by
 - (c) Treatment with 1.0M or 3.0M aqueous ammonium carbamate solution at 60°C for 2 hours.

Method 3

- 10
- (a) Treatment with 1.0M or 3.0M aqueous ammonium carbamate solution at 60°C for 2 hours; followed by
 - (b) Treatment with 2.0M nitric acid at room temperature; followed by
 - (c) Washing with water at room temperature.

15

CLAIMS

1. A method for the removal of contaminating materials from pipework, the method comprising treating said materials with at least one carbamate salt.
- 5 2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said carbamate salt comprises an aqueous solution of a carbamate salt.
- 10 3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein said carbamate salt comprises ammonium carbamate.
- 15 4. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein said treatment is carried out at a temperature in the range of from 40°C to 60°C.
- 20 5. A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein said temperature is in the region of 60°C.
- 25 6. A method as claimed in any preceding claim wherein said treatment is continued for an extended period of time.
7. A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein said treatment is continued for at least 2 hours.
8. A method as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the concentration of said carbamate in aqueous solution is in the range of from 0.3M to 6.0M.
9. A method as claimed in claim 8 wherein said concentration is between 1.0M and 3.0M.
- 30 10. A method as claimed in any preceding claim wherein said treatment is carried out in the presence of at least one additive.

11. A method as claimed in claim 10 wherein said additive comprises a carbonate or bicarbonate salt.
- 5 12. A method as claimed in claim 11 wherein said carbonate or bicarbonate salt comprises caesium carbonate or ammonium bicarbonate.
13. A method as claimed in any preceding claim wherein said treatment is preceded by pre-treatment with acid and washing with water.
- 10 14. A method as claimed in claim 13 wherein said pre-treatment and washing is carried out at room temperature.
- 15 15. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12 wherein said treatment is followed by post-treatment with acid and washing with water.
16. A method as claimed in claim 15 wherein said post-treatment and washing is carried out at room temperature.
- 20 17. A method as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 16 wherein said acid comprises nitric acid.
18. A method as claimed in any preceding claim wherein said contaminating materials are in the form of deposits on the pipework or partial or total blockages of the pipework.
- 25 19. A method as claimed in any preceding claim whenever applied to the removal of contaminating materials from pipework in the nuclear processing industry.
- 30 20. A method as claimed in claim 19 which comprises the treatment of pipework used in the processing of Highly Active Liquor with an aqueous solution

comprising 0.3-1.0M ammonium carbamate and 0.2M caesium carbonate at 60°C for 2 hours.

5 21. A method as claimed in claim 19 which comprises the treatment of pipework used in the processing of Highly Active Liquor as follows:

(a) treatment with 2.0M nitric acid at room temperature; followed by

10 (b) washing with water at room temperature; followed by

(c) treatment with 1.0M or 3.0M aqueous ammonium carbamate solution at 60°C for 2 hours.

15 22. A method as claimed in claim 19 which comprises the treatment of pipework used in the processing of Highly Active Liquor as follows:

(a) Treatment with 1.0M or 3.0M aqueous ammonium carbamate solution at 60°C for 2 hours; followed by

20 (b) Treatment with 2.0M nitric acid at room temperature; followed by

(c) Washing with water at room temperature.

25 23. A method substantially as hereinbefore described and with reference to the accompanying examples.

ABSTRACT

The invention provides a method for the removal of contaminating materials from pipework, the method comprising treating the materials with at least one carbamate salt. The method is suitable for the treatment of contaminating materials which are in the form of deposits on the pipework, or which comprise partial or total blockages of the pipework. The carbamate is preferably in the form of an aqueous solution, and a preferred carbamate salt is ammonium carbamate. The treatment may be carried out in the presence of an additive such as caesium carbonate or ammonium bicarbonate. Optionally the treatment may be accompanied by a pre-treatment or post-treatment with acid, this being followed by a water wash. The method finds particular application in the nuclear processing industry.

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